

CO-OPERATION
Between Wage Earner and
Local Business Interests
Brings Community
Prosperity

VOL. 5, NO. 1

C. I. O. IS PROPOSED DUAL ORGANIZATION BY THE MAINE CRAFT UNIONS

Ten Organizations Making Up Committee Stand Suspended Unless They Quit Membership On or Before September 5th

Vote on Sustaining Brief Submitted by John P. Frey on Behalf of Craft Unions Favored by Council, 13 to 1, With David Dubinsky, Ladies' Garment Workers' President, Sole Dissenter—Lewis Says Organization Will Not Disband But Will Press Activities.

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT
Decisive action by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, which made compulsory the withdrawal of 10 national and international unions from the Committee for Industrial Organization under penalty of suspension on September 5th, brought the climax to a struggle that has been long in gestation, with the roots going back to the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L. winding up through the Atlantic City convention and coming to the open battle stage in a cyclonic rush during the last half-year.

TOURIST BUSINESS IN ALL PARTS OF MAINE GREATEST OF ANY YEAR IN HISTORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH

Touring, Building Construction, Agriculture and Manufacturing, All Making Remarkable Records Throughout Maine—September Election Talk Waxes Hot, With Leaders Putting "Ginger" in the Campaign and Recent Happening to Quoddy Only Thing That Mars Progress Toward Complete Recovery.

By Staff Correspondent
While in Portland, Bangor, Augusta, Waterville, Lewiston and other cities during the past few weeks, I have been convinced that Maine is experiencing one of its most successful summers in its entire history.

LABOR DAY, 1936

By WILLIAM GREEN
President, American Federation of Labor
Labor Day 1936, records a year of new achievement, a new problem, which progress has developed during the year. There are many who have seen recovery in the immediate future, but the Social Security Act is in process of organization, while the Judiciary threatens to nullify our efforts to assure workers rights by legislation. The Social Security Act is a recognition of Society's responsibility, for providing security from another source than property ownership. There are many who have seen opportunity to acquire sufficient income to provide for themselves and their families, but the Social Security Act is in process of organization, while the Judiciary threatens to nullify our efforts to assure workers rights by legislation. The Social Security Act is a recognition of Society's responsibility, for providing security from another source than property ownership.

U. T. W. of A. President Reaffirms Stand Taken by C. I. O. Unions

In an official broadcast just issued by President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers of America, he strongly reaffirms the position taken by John L. Lewis, with respect

to the Committee for Industrial Organization, saying:
"We stand foursquare behind the organization in its progressive militancy and courageous efforts to bring within the fold of organized labor the millions of unorganized workers in mass production industry."
Meeting in executive session the officers of the International Union and the heads of the various departments coordinated their scope of organization efforts. This was to widen the extent of their activities to the entire industry. A program was planned to present John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. calling for a four-point program to build up a powerful organized labor movement for American workers.

Unions Must Withdraw From CIO Before Sept. 5 or Stand Suspended

Most important among the results thus adopted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting held August 4th are the following:
"The Committee for Industrial Organization is a dual organization, the American Federation of Labor and such in its administrative activities. It is clearly competing as a rival organization with the American Federation of Labor."
"Whereupon, pursuant to its inherent and constitutional authority and upon the aforementioned facts, and directs that each union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and such in its administrative activities, if it is clearly competing as a rival organization with the American Federation of Labor, must withdraw from the Committee for Industrial Organization on or before September 5th."

More Than 2,000 Applicants for Old Age Assistance

According to work received from the State of Maine, William A. Russell, director of the Maine Department of Public Welfare, has announced that more than 2,000 applicants have made their claims for old age assistance. This does not mean that all those who apply for such benefits will be found eligible, but it does mean that very considerable part of the population is definitely taking the steps of public assistance.

\$460,000,000 to Stimulate Laggard Building Industry

After long deliberation, the Senate at Washington passed the \$460,000,000 Wagner Housing Bill. The vote was 65 to 24. It was not without opposition. Senator George, Democrat of Maine, launched out against the bill in a sharp attack on what he termed unwarrented government spending. Attempts to amend the bill to the bill to one year were likewise defeated.

PORTLAND, MAINE LABOR DAY, 1936

Principals in Industrial vs. Craft Tilt



WILLIAM GREEN
President American Federation of Labor



JOHN L. LEWIS
Chairman Committee for Industrial Organization

Steel Profits This Year 569 Per Cent Over Last Year

A. P. Compilation of Figures Shows Only 11.5 Per Cent in Employment in Comparison With Huge Profits—Corporation Now Earning Money on the Watered Common Stock—Everybody Prospering in Industry Except the Workers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6 (HNS)—Everybody is prospering in steel these days, except the steel workers. That is the message of a dispatch from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which reports that the steel industry in 1936 has made a record profit of \$23,219,146. Last year, in the same three months, the total profit of the same companies was \$3,613,555. This, says the Associated Press, is an increase of 543 per cent.

RUMORS OF STARTING FEDERATION DUAL TO A. F. OF L. DERIDED AS MERE FABRICATION OF NEWSPAPER WRITER

Vice President River of U. T. W. of A. Says While There Is No Knowing What Might Happen Should A. F. of L. Council Carry Out Its Threat, He Firmly Believes Present Controversy Will Not Reach That Point.

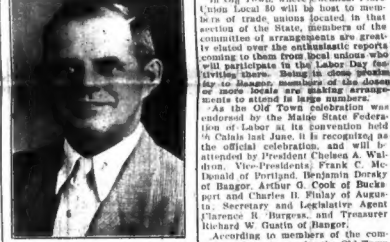
"Labor Breakup Seen Imminent"
"Rebels Will Hold Their Own"
Recognition to Unions by Issuance of "Charters"

An article in yesterday's newspaper, published to Universal Service, pictures the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization as actually meaning a new federation of labor unions, with the late organization setting up a federation of its own, and giving refuge to two unions which, through the suspension of their international activities, have been left without protection from State and central bodies.

Programs Include Parades, Floats, Music, Speaking, Midways, Sports, Fireworks, Dancing, and Other Amusements for Hosts of Trade Unionists From All Parts of the State.

Committees in Charge of Arrangements Report Enthusiastic Responses to Invitations, and Large Gatherings are Expected—Annual Celebration to Be Observed on Bigger Scale Than Ever—State Branch Officials and Others Prominent in Political, Fraternal and Civic Organizations, to Be Speakers.

All but Labor Day?
Monday, September 5th, will find thousands of workers of trade unions from all parts of the State, wending their way to Old Town and Woodbury.



CHELSEA A. WALDRON
President Maine State Federation of Labor

where preparations are being made to celebrate Labor Day on a most extensive scale.

According to members of committees in charge of the two celebrations, responses from local unions invited to participate are many and most enthusiastic, and present indications are that attendance at both events will be very large.

In Old Town, where Fibre Union Local 80 will be host, the celebration will be held in the town square, and will be attended by President Chelsea A. Waldron, Vice-President, Frank C. McDermott, and Treasurer, Richard W. Gustin of Bangor.

According to members of the committee in charge of the celebration, the program for the Old Town celebration will include a monster parade with floats, hand concerts, dancing, fireworks, and a full list of field sports, including a baseball game.

Members of the committees are: Ralph W. Leavitt, President, Jerome (Continued on Page 2)

48 States Represented at Labor's Political Conference

More Than 150 Delegates Pledge Themselves to Work for Re-election of President Roosevelt—John L. Lewis Big Factor in Conference, Baring Landon's Labor Record—Liberty League Severely Criticized by Sidney Hillman.

(Special to The Labor News)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10—What will probably go down in history as the most momentous meeting of the labor movement in the history of the nation, opened here in the city of the nation, where about 150 delegates from 48 States and the District of Columbia, representing the labor movement, gathered for the purpose of electing the President of the United States for 1936.

1936 SHOWS LOADS OF PROSPERITY FOR NATION'S RAILROADS BUT CREATES VERY FEW JOBS FOR THE WORKERS

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6 (HNS)—While the nation's railroads are showing a record profit of \$100,000,000, the workers on the rails are getting no better off. The Association of American Railroads now reports that the net income of the industry in 1936 was \$175,000,000, or 17.5 per cent higher than that for the same month of last year. The increase in net income was 17.5 per cent, while the increase in the cost of operating the railroads was 10 per cent. The difference between gross and net income is easily explained. A very large share of railroad expenses are absorbed at about the same percentage whether traffic is high or low. The great majority of any gain in gross receipts, therefore, goes right on over to net income. Anybody ought to have known this. But most of the big eastern railroads, instead of being pleased with the increase in net income, are looking for an injunction to restrain the ICC from halting the railroads into next month.

100

BERRY SEES SAME FORCES WHICH CAUSED 1929 COLLAPSE AT WORK TO HINDER ECONOMIC STABILITY

Millions of American citizens are still jobless, in spite of the marked upturn in business, while the income of 2,000,000 others is dependent solely upon the government emergency program, Major General J. Berry, Federal Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, wrote to chambers of commerce all over the nation.

Asking the chambers of commerce whether the situation constituted real recovery, Major Berry asked:

"Will it lead to economic stability, that is, that volume of sustained consuming power in the market upon which industry is dependent for profitable operation?"

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE LABOR NEWS! HAS IT EXPIRED? LOOK UP YOUR LAST RECEIPT! THAT TELLS THE STORY!

Major Berry accused the same forces which caused the 1929 collapse of stock prices to create a similar condition under the guise of recovery and predicted another crisis if these efforts went unchecked.

The coordinator, it was announced, had sent out more than 2,000 letters to officials of the chambers of commerce, asking them to participate with the Council for Industrial Progress in considering problems of unemployment, Federal relief, labor conditions, industrialization and welfare of the national economy.

"The situation is a challenge to the intelligence, patriotism and leadership of the American people," Major Berry declared. "It transcends in importance all political considerations. I suggest it as a subject meeting the earnest consideration of your chamber at an early meeting."

Is \$450 Too Much to Pay for Business Increase of \$50,000 in Five Years

According to David Lawrence, who is writing syndicated articles covering 40 States for daily newspapers, he finds small business men greatly opposed to the New Deal because they say, while their business has increased materially, profits will have to go largely to the tax collector.

In the first instance, we greatly doubt the authenticity of Lawrence's statement, as he is a hired propagandist for papers whose interests first, last and always are with Big Business and, secondly, because in the short space of time in which he is conducting his "survey" he cannot possibly furnish an intelligent political view of the situation.

The truth of the matter is, that the small business man who is now doing a business, say, amounting to \$15,000 a year, which we'll estimate is \$10,000 more than he did in 1934, will not pay an exorbitant tax. As figured out by an expert during the week, the only tax he will have to pay during the next five years, if based on \$35,000 for 1935, will be \$80 a year, or \$450 in five years.

Who is the business man who would not be willing to pay such an insignificant amount if, for instance, his profits on \$50,000 increase for the next five years netted

him, say, 15 per cent? In five years this would mean an additional profit of \$7500, and will cost him but \$450, or six per cent.

The fact of the matter is, and Mr. Lawrence knows it—and all fair-minded persons will agree—that the real opponents of the New Deal are heads of corporations and highly-paid executives, whose taxes naturally will be larger in proportion to their business, and who may have to get along with smaller dividends and salaries.

It's a nice piece of propaganda David Lawrence is staging in his effort to please those who are putting up the "spandrels", but if any guess is right, he's not feeling the small business men nor the millions of wage earners who are benefitting from increased business, work and wages as the result of the New Deal.

The nation—which only a few years ago was in a chaotic condition—is rapidly recovering and the small business men and wage earners too well remember how they suffered to be hoodwinked into believing fairy tales told by the Lawrence, Mulligan, Longworth and other highly-paid propagandists of Big Business, the Liberty League and others whose one aim at present is to defeat President Roosevelt for re-election.

SINGLE TAX ADVOCATED BY HENRY GEORGE 50 YEARS AGO, TO BE ONE OF MAJOR POLITICAL ISSUES IN CALIFORNIA

Tremendous Opposition Arises Over Sales Tax, Which Now Amounts to Fifty Million Dollars Yearly, With Burden Falling on People of Low Incomes. State Was Among First to Adopt Sales Tax.

The application of the principles of the single tax on land values, originally advocated by Henry George and expounded 50 years ago in his book "Progress and Poverty," is one of the main issues in California this year. The question will be decided at the general election in November, when California will vote on a constitutional amendment abolishing the present general sales tax in favor of a revenue and substituting the single tax on land.

The California sales tax enacted in 1932 and amended in 1935, is a sliding scale measure. It imposes a tax of one per cent on all purchases between 15 cents and 50 cents; 2 cents on purchases from 50 cents to \$1; 3 cents on purchases from \$1 to \$5; 4 cents on purchases from \$5 to \$10; 5 cents on purchases from \$10 to \$25; 6 cents on purchases from \$25 to \$50; 7 cents on purchases from \$50 to \$100; 8 cents on purchases from \$100 to \$250; 9 cents on purchases from \$250 to \$500; 10 cents on purchases from \$500 to \$1,000; 11 cents on purchases from \$1,000 to \$2,500; 12 cents on purchases from \$2,500 to \$5,000; 13 cents on purchases from \$5,000 to \$10,000; 14 cents on purchases from \$10,000 to \$25,000; 15 cents on purchases from \$25,000 to \$50,000; 16 cents on purchases from \$50,000 to \$100,000; 17 cents on purchases from \$100,000 to \$250,000; 18 cents on purchases from \$250,000 to \$500,000; 19 cents on purchases from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; 20 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000; 21 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000; 22 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000; 23 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000 to \$25,000,000; 24 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000; 25 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000; 26 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000; 27 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000 to \$500,000,000; 28 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000; 29 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000; 30 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000; 31 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000; 32 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000; 33 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000; 34 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000; 35 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000; 36 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000; 37 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000; 38 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000; 39 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000; 40 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000; 41 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000,000; 42 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000; 43 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000; 44 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000,000; 45 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000; 46 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000; 47 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000,000; 48 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000; 49 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000; 50 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000,000,000; 51 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000; 52 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000; 53 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000,000,000; 54 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000; 55 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000; 56 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000; 57 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000; 58 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000; 59 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000; 60 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000; 61 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000; 62 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000; 63 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000; 64 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 65 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000; 66 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 67 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 68 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 69 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 70 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 71 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 72 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 73 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 74 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 75 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 76 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 77 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 78 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 79 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 80 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 81 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 82 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 83 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 84 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 85 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 86 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 87 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 88 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 89 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 90 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 91 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 92 cents on purchases from \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 93 cents on purchases from \$2,500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 94 cents on purchases from \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 95 cents on purchases from \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 96 cents on purchases from \$25,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 97 cents on purchases from \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 98 cents on purchases from \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 99 cents on purchases from \$250,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000; 100 cents on purchases from \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.

The sales tax is opposed by organized labor and other progressive forces as a scheme to put profit in the hands of a few. It is also attacked as a bar to business recovery because it takes such a large amount from the purchasing power of the masses.

Growing Protest

The California Sales Tax Reform Association, in charge of the vigorous campaign against continuation of the sales tax, estimates that it costs the state from \$25 to \$30 a year from low income families, and means that each of these families on the average is required to reduce its expenditures by the amount of the tax.

The California State Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture is carrying on the fight of the

SOCIETY CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND



JOSEPH M. COLDWELL

Rhode Island Socialists Name Candidates for November Elections

For governor William McGuffee, for lieutenant governor Albert Carter, for secretary of state Mrs. Grace Howard, for attorney general Robert R. Warner, for state treasurer Joseph M. Coldwell, for state auditor General LeMay, for state comptroller George L. Spitzer, for state registrar.

The above named make up the slate of the Socialist Party, which was adopted at a meeting held in Woonsocket on last Sunday.

Proposals for the adoption of the platform of the Socialist Party of Providence were accepted.

As in previous years, a strike appeal will be made in working people, who will be told that only through a party of their own can they ever hope to secure legislation aimed to remedy present economic and industrial ills.

Atlantic Ranges, Union Made, on Display at Hub Furniture Co.

The new models of Atlantic Ranges, being introduced to the public by the authorized dealers of this line of Maine-made products, are interesting not only to the families of union members but also to the Pine Tree State and throughout New England and other parts of the country in which the famous cooking and heating equipment is sold. In that Atlantic Ranges are union-made.

Leading furniture and department stores throughout Maine are now showing the latest styles of Atlantic Ranges, made in the Portland, Maine, Foundry Company, whose large plant on Kennebec Street gives employment to about 100 union men.

Manager Lawrence states that the plant has been working at capacity for some time to meet the demand for orders from dealers who anticipate use of their best years due to the fact that the new Atlantic Ranges models exceed in their completeness of features and in their beauty of finish and superior construction but in working qualities as well, and economy in operation, whether one selects a coal, gas or oil range, or a combination range in any of the various styles offered.

Atlantic Ranges are now on display in Portland at the Hub Furniture Co., which has been the authorized dealer in this Maine metropolis for many years.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

TO LABOR UNION FAMILIES OF WATERTOWN AND VICINITY

From a Store

Featuring Style and Quality Merchandise Priced Within the Reach of Working People.

EMERY BROWN CO.

WATERTOWN, MAINE

\$15

BOUGHT THE PAINT TO COVER AND PROTECT THIS 5-ROOM COLONIAL COTTAGE



MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE MONARCH PAINT

Call in and let us demonstrate how you can paint your home with quality paint at a lower cost.

ROLLINS-DUNHAM CO.

20 FRONT STREET, WATERTOWN, MAINE. TELEPHONE 239. MEMBER OF NATIONAL HARDWARE STORES.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

Leckemby Makes an Announcement

I want to go to Congress to represent the working people. Special interests have long been represented. It is time for the working people to support a man who will truly represent them. A vote for Leckemby is a vote in your own interests.

(Signed)

J. CLARENCE LECKEMBY

Candidate for Congress on an Independent ticket in the Second Congressional District.

Comprising the Counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec, Lincoln, Knox, Waldo and Somerset

ROY BARD MOTORS

Dodge Cars and Trucks
Plymouth Cars

SALES and SERVICE

Used Cars and Trucks of Standard Make and Models

Cor. OAK and WASHINGTON STS. Phone 3274 BANGOR

COMPLIMENTS OF
BELMONT SMITH

PRESENT
Representative
to the LEGISLATURE
FROM BANGOR

AND CANDIDATE FOR
RE-ELECTION
SEPTEMBER 14, 1936

Diamond Tires
BEST PRICES IN BANGOR

Harvard Battery
Long Life, Fully Guaranteed

COMPLETE LINE OF
Accessories and Parts

Mel's Auto Supply Co.

108 Exchange St. Bangor, Me.

So Simple - - even a child
can cook electrically with a
UNIVERSAL
ELECTRIC RANGE



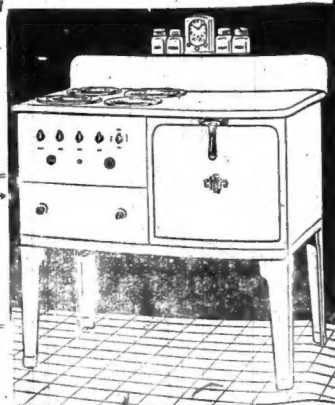
Just turn the switch and the heat desired is automatically maintained. Nothing different or new to learn, simply a better way to do your cooking—free from pot watching. Your favorite recipes are prepared the same as always. Electricity brings an easier, more economical way to cook—so clean, so cool and never a failure.

Outstanding features of the RALEIGH—
UNIVERSALS New Table Top for the home maker with a limited budget.

Full Porcelain Enamelled Finish
Extra Size Oven, 19 in. Deep
New Model Automatic
Heat Control
Balanced Oven Heat

Positive Locking Latch-Type
Handle on Oven Door
All Porcelain Acid-Resisting
Table Top
Lock Stop Oven Shelves
Utility Drawers

Bangor Hydro-Electric
Company
Bangor, Maine



BANGOR COKE

THE FUEL OF THRIFTY THOUSANDS

CONTRACT NOW
PAY NEXT WINTER

By contracting now, you are guaranteed our lowest price of the year under our "WINTER PRICE PROTECTION" contract plan. No money down—you pay for Coke next Winter at the year's lowest price. You pay after each delivery and only for the amount delivered.

Only those customers under "Winter Price Protection" plan are guaranteed full delivery of BANGOR COKE as required during the months of next Winter.

Bangor Gas Light Co.

DIAL 6481

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The Labor News

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THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Charles A. Waldron, Frank C. Mc
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to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner
and the Prosperity of Industry Through Better Un-
derstanding and Cooperation Between Employer
and Employee.
An Expression of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Con-
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
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AUGUST, 1936

The Editors and the Supreme Court

Of 344 Editorials in Newspapers, Only 10 Approved
Decision of U. S. Supreme Court on New York Min-
imum Wage Law.

Evelyn Miller Crowell is a lady who reads editorials. She writes in the current issue of the New Republic that she read 344 editorials on a single subject—the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court knocking out the New York law fixing minimum wages for women. And she finds that: "Out of 344 editorials on the minimum wage decision, there were only 10 that approved the decision. Of the nine newspapers represented (two editorials were from the same paper), six were from the deep South, two from New England, and one from upstate New York. All were from cheap labor sections, the majority from textile towns."

Miss Crowell says that an imposing list of ultra conservative newspapers urged a constitution amendment to overturn the decision. For example: "The law that would jail any laundryman for having an underfed horse should jail him for having an underfed girl employee. So, we must change the law." Albany Knickerbocker Press. "If the Constitution stands in the way of human progress, as the people of today conceive it, the Constitution should be amended and made clear." Rutland, Vt., Herald.

"On so gravely important a matter, there must sooner or later come a decision from the people, transcending even that of the Supreme Court." Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald.

All these papers are decidedly conservative. When 344 editorials out of 344 criticize the decision and large numbers of amendment, it would seem that the five reactionaries of the Supreme Court, who take such obvious pleasure in blocking progress and destroying reform, had gone a little too far.

Multiplicity of Suits to Harass Government

Fifty Cases Brought to Court to Test Holding Com-
pany Act Been a Trick to Discourage Government
in the Defense of the Act.

A favorite method adopted by the power interests to hamstring the Government in the enforcement of the Public Holding Company Act of 1935 has been to start a multiplicity of suits allegedly designed to test the constitutionality of the Act when one suit would accomplish the same purpose. More than forty such suits were brought in twelve Federal courts during November and December, 1935, just as the Act was to go into effect.

The Department of Justice is required to take due notice of every suit and defend the law. It was charged in various quarters when the suits were filed that the object was to harass the Government, especially in view of the fact that one suit broad enough to cover all the constitutional questions involved would answer every legitimate purpose sought by the power companies.

The Department of Justice took the position that every disputed question was contained in the suit which it brought against the Electric Bond and Share Company. The Department therefore asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to stay its proceedings in cases brought by seven power companies pending the decision in the Electric Bond and Share case. The court granted the stay, but the companies concerned appealed the decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which decided that the lower court had exceeded its authority. Under this decision the

Government would be compelled to appear in defense of all the cases.

The Department of Justice has now taken the decision of the Appeals Court on the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the ruling makes it impossible for the Government "to avoid preparing and trying a multiplicity of almost identical suits, although the trial of one fairly representative suit," followed by an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court, "would eliminate the burden and expense to the courts and to the litigants of a score of suits."

Contending that the decision of the Appeals Court sets up a "fixed and arbitrary rule bearing no relation to the orderly and economical administration of justice," the Government asks that the Appeals Court decision be overruled and the decision of the District Supreme Court staying proceedings in the numerous cases until the United States Supreme Court passes on the Electric Bond and Share Company case be sustained.

If the Supreme Court overrules the District Appeals Court, it would curb the policy of big business to harass the Government with a multiplicity of suits challenging the constitutionality of a law when one suit covering all disputed points would accomplish every reasonable object sought by those who oppose the principles involved.

Steel Believes in "Divide and Conquer"

W. A. Irwin, Head of U. S. Steel, Typified This
Attitude in 1928 When Advertising for Help.

"Wanted, sixty tin house men, tinners, catchers and helpers to work in open shops; Syrians, Poles and Roumanians preferred."

That ad was put in the papers in 1929, by W. A. Irwin, now president of the U. S. Steel Corporation; and it typifies the attitude of steel for the last 44 years, at least. Observe that the three nationalities preferred to speak mutually unintelligible languages, have widely different cultures and belong to two of the three different churches. Steel, like the old Austrian empire, believes in the maxim, "Divide and Conquer."

It has worked for quite a while. Steel has been the Hindenburg line of industrial autocracy ever since labor was crushed at Homestead 44 years ago. But the Hindenburg line in Northern France was smashed wide open before the World War was over. Before the organizing of the steel industry is open, something of the sort is likely to happen here.

Stop This New Deal! It's Bringing Too Much Business

With Freight Loadings Heaviest Since 1921, and Steel
and Other Major Industries Nearing Peak Figures,
Big Business Still Critical of New Deal.

Working people who may be inclined to take stock in the vicious propaganda launched by newspapers against the New Deal and the wallings of Father Coughlin against President Roosevelt cannot but realize that all this is for no other purpose than to do away with everything that is rapidly bringing back the country to normal conditions.

The best evidence that the President's antagonists are "all wet" occurred during the week when it was announced by J. J. Pelley, president of the American Association of Railroaders that car loadings for the first three months of this year were the heaviest since 1931, which marked the real start of the business depression.

Every day similar reports are made, not by politicians, but by people of authority; all of which indicates the nation under the New Deal is making progress that makes it difficult for London, Knox, Lenke, Father Coughlin and Dr. Towns to convince working people why they should not give their full fledged support for making possible to continue operating under the New Deal.

Yes! Yes! We know all about the arguments these are putting up about the army of unemployed, regimentation, anti-constitution, inflation and all other faults opponents to the New Deal are finding against the administration in efforts to befuddle the minds of working people, but a fact remains that through the New Deal nearly eight millions are now earning wages, whose earnings have made possible the restoration of hundreds of thousands of businesses, large and small, which a few years ago were on the verge of bankruptcy.

Working people cannot afford to take a middle of the road stand in the coming election. There is too much at stake to permit those who made a fizzle of things in the four years preceding 1933 to run the risk of their getting back control of the government.

Among the important matters to settle in the next Congress are the Black-Cornery 30-hour bill, which is the only

way whereby unemployment can be eliminated. There must also be passed the Ellenbogen bill to regulate the textile industry, a bill similar to the Guffy bill and others that will be drafted to meet possible exceptions by the Supreme Court.

It is certain this will not be done unless the present administration is retained, this having been manifested in the platform of the Republican party, which is decidedly against the principles of the New Deal.

There's only one way out, and this to assure the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and a liberal Congress.

The Health Side of the Wage Question

Proper Housing May Do a Lot, But First in Consideration is Sufficient Wage With Which to Buy Food.

Lecturing to high school students the other day, Mayor La Guardia of New York told them that by the time they are as old as he is, housing will be as much a government function as water supply and sewage disposal are now. He went on to say:

"The time is not far distant when we can eliminate tuberculosis as a disease. Tuberculosis has no right to exist in a modern city. If we had a cholera epidemic every year with a certain number of deaths annually, there would be widespread protest. But we know as much about tuberculosis as we know about cholera, and we can eliminate the cause of tuberculosis. Proper nourishment and proper housing are prime factors in wiping it out."

True to the letter. But, dear Mayor La Guardia, proper nourishment and proper housing never can be secured for the whole population until we have proper wages. Even today, with all the superb work which doctors and nurses are doing with little pay or none, you can come pretty close to knowing the chance of a newborn baby dying before he is a year old by knowing his father's income. The smaller the income, the higher the infant death rate. That isn't the only factor—but it's a mighty important one.

Tuberculosis will vanish before proper nourishment and proper housing when proper wages, reckoned by the year, not by the hour, are available for all workers. You know that, Mayor La Guardia. Please tell it to the high school kids the next time you talk to them.

And This Is the Law That Bankers Opposed

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Reports De-
partment Saved Almost Nine Millions Since Law
Introduced.

In order to safeguard the savings of the people from the rashness and inefficiency of some bankers, the United States Congress two years ago enacted a law insuring bank deposits up to \$5,000.

During its legislative career the measure was systematically opposed by organized bankers, and even now many prominent financiers are urging repeal of the law.

It is therefore instructive to note that the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which administers the law, has paid off 93 per cent of the insured deposits in the fifty-eight member banks that have failed since 1929.

The insured deposits in the failed banks numbered 62,230, covering \$9,170, 840. Up to May 31, the date of the last official compilation, 43,208 of these deposits, covering \$8,552,998, have been paid in full. The others are being paid as rapidly as official machinery can function.

Under the old regime the small depositors in many instances would have received but a very small portion of their savings and then only after the long delay accompanying receiverships. Under the insurance system the Federal government guarantees that the depositors will get their deposits back promptly.

It is regrettable that, despite the constructive results of safeguarding the savings of small depositors, organized bankers in the United States are still raising their voices and using their influence against the insured deposit system.

THEY TREAT 'EM ROUGH IN WOOSTER

Newspapers have to be more careful as to how they handle news of Labor in the Middle West than they do in these parts.

In Wooster, Ohio, recently, because The Weekly Press printed an editorial criticizing employees of the Ohio Boxboard Company where a strike of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Paper Mill Workers is in progress, strikers and sympathizers closed the office.

This was not altogether to the liking of the publisher who caused the arrest of nine men who, when their case was heard before a justice of the peace, were convicted of unlawful assembly.

The case was appealed and the men were released on bonds of \$500.

Money-Mad Contractors and Loss of Lives

Collapses of New Building in New York due to Poor
Material in Construction Calls for More Rigid Laws
to Protect Workers from Get-Rich-Quick Builders.

Six men have been indicted by a New York City jury for second-degree manslaughter in connection with the collapse of an apartment house under construction in the Bronx on June 18 when eighteen workers employed on the job were killed.

The prosecution of the men will be watched with interest in many cities where the lives of workers are continually jeopardized by get-rich-quick contractors who have little regard for the safety of their employees and where municipal regulations for safety are either very inadequate or carelessly enforced as to be of little value.

In the New York crash the jury indicted the masonry contractor and architect of the ill-fated building and four employees of the Bronx Bureau of Building, charged with responsibility of preventing such disasters.

District Attorney Samuel J. Foley who instituted the jury proceedings, used strong terms in condemning the construction methods that cost the lives of eighteen building trades workers. After a thorough survey of the collapsed building, he said:

"A few days ago I took a piece of the mortar in my hands. It crumbled like dust. I got the impression it had too much sand to be an effective binding agent. This impression was borne out by chemical analysis. The mortar had a disproportionate amount of sand."

I also found steel beams that had holes in them, and some of us believed that the steel specified was not used everywhere it was called for."

Summing up his investigation, Mr. Foley declared:

"This building was so defective in design that even if 100 per cent workmanship and materials had been put into it, the building had to fall."

Mr. Foley's conclusions incriminate the architect, the contractor and the municipal building inspectors whose sworn duty is to guard the public interest in every element entering into the construction of buildings.

The New York tragedy was appalling. The workers were putting the finishing touches on the structure. The crash came with a terrific burst of sound, catapulting men, mortar, tools and steel downward in a tangled mass of debris. Police and firemen worked for hours digging out the dozen or so men who could be saved. It required many days to find the crushed bodies of the others, and when the wreckage was finally cleared away the death toll numbered eighteen.

When negligence may result in such terrible consequences as those connected with the New York City disaster, criminal prosecutions are undoubtedly for the defense of the community. But in the last analysis adequate building codes and 100 per cent enforcement of their provisions by administrations conscious of their duty not only provide safety for the construction workers but for the occupants of buildings following their completion are the vital agencies which must be invoked to prevent the needless slaughter of human beings in tragedies similar to the crash of the New York apartment house.

THE WAY IT'S RUN IS WHAT COUNTS.

The politicians are again gumming for monopolies. And that brings up the question: "what is a monopoly?" Of course, we can quote the dictionary, but that doesn't help much. Looking around we can place our fingers on one organization that might fit the dictionary definition.

That monopoly is the A. T. & T.—your telephone company.

A. T. & T. does enjoy a monopoly of all the telephone services in the nation. It also finances movies and is tied up with the telegraph and radio industries through interlocking directorates.

In this one of the monopolies the politicians are attacking? If so, what are they going to do about it? Are they going to dissect and divide it so there will be two or five competing companies? Are they going to restore "equality of opportunity" by placing two to five telephones on our desk to drive us goofy?

They can't do it. The public is not so much concerned about the monopoly as it is about how it is conducted. No, we won't turn back the clock of progress. We will not block the advance of industries revolution.

There is one thing sure—a nation wide monopoly of this kind cannot be controlled by state law, regardless of what the Supreme Court has said about it. And there are only two things that government can do in monopolies—take them over, or regulate the rates they charge for their service and the conditions under which they employ their workers.

A CRITICAL MOMENT

From the Providence News-Tribune

The friends of organized labor must view with grave concern the differences which have arisen between the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The dispute is not merely a matter of the merits of craft versus industrial unionism. It is a matter of the future of the labor movement. The American Federation of Labor has been called to meet August 3 and should Mr. Lewis insist upon disavowal of the C. I. O. leaders by suspension or expulsion a crisis will be unavoidable. The labor power to suspend or expel belongs only with the American Federation of Labor in convention.

The advantages and disadvantages of craft unionism as against industrial organization have been debated within the circles for many years. The debate has not been decided by the vote of action in the past several months. The activity of Mr. Lewis and his associates in organizing and directing the C. I. O. The present regime vigorously opposed to industrial unionism, having grown up with the Federation and its policies, is not likely to be impelled of craft unionism. It is easy to understand why Mr. Lewis believes that the best interests of labor are served through craft organization. Nevertheless, it is reasonable to understand that this may not represent the present majority view of organized labor.

It is not nearly as important whether Mr. Lewis has his way or Mr. Lewis has his way as it is important for labor to determine for itself whether it prefers a unionism based on craft unionism, or a compromise by which craft unionism can be maintained without the limitations of craft unionism set up where craft unionism could not operate as effectively. This is a large question, and the one to which every member of organized labor should give serious consideration. There is no reason why the determination cannot be made in order and peace. It is a matter of the first order of business at the next convention of the Federation.

Milk - The Beginning and End of Life

Have you ever stopped to think—how much civilization begins; equally important, where would it end—without milk?

This is a natural question, as more than 25 per cent of the 1500 pounds of milk a child needs to grow up are American consists of milk and other dairy products. This is on the average of money made by the Milk Industry Foundation. It costs 10 per cent of the nation's milk supply to produce "field milk" for cooking and drinking purposes. The balance is divided into 25 per cent for butter; 3 per cent for cheese; 4 per cent for canned milk; 1 per cent for cream; and 5 per cent on farms.

The dairy industry must utilize milk from 25 million cows on five million farms, or three-fifths of the farms in the United States. Each day more than a quarter of a million people are needed for the nation's daily milk delivery of 45 million quarts for other miscellaneous trade activities. This is a tremendous and complicated problem, being highly perishable. Moreover, it must be delivered seven days a week.

Today, milk accounts for about one-fifth of all farm cash income, as contrasted with one-fifth a decade ago. This increase has taken place without any artificial subsidies, price supports, domestic processing, or production cartels, according to the Food Research Institute.

As an article of healthful diet, milk cannot be surpassed. Children thrive on it, and it is the basis of health and childhood. It is nature's indispensable food.

Fellow Trade-Unionists

COOPERATION is the world's best sales force. The extent to which we employ it measures our business success. It is the basis of COOPERATION and rests upon that foundation. As the foundation is the basis of all business, so the institution is the basis of all life.

Business succeeds as it COOPERATES with its patrons. Business and Labor need each other, and each needs the other to succeed.

The Labor News is the medium whereby the COOPERATION can be established. Our purpose is to bring the laborer and the employer together in COOPERATION and to establish friendly relations between them. In the language of the movement, we are working people to give their support to reliable firms that have shown a better attitude toward the cause of Labor, we feel that our advertisers are justly entitled to your good will and COOPERATION.

It does not follow that concerns which may not be represented here are unfair; nevertheless, these representations are not intended to be friendly, and, other things being equal, they are deserving of your earnest support and COOPERATION.

16,524 Jews Aided to Leave Nazi Germany

The persecution of Jews under Hitler's Nazis has reached a point where the American Jewish Committee, whose executive director is Rabbi Stephen Wise, expended \$200,000 for the rehabilitation of Jewish refugees in Germany and through organizations. The committee has helped 16,524 Jews to leave the country and locate in other lands.

THE LABOR NEWS, 50c A YEAR

SHORTER WORK WEEK IS ANSWER TO STATE'S PLEA TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

Massachusetts Textile Council, at Meeting Held in Franklin Last Saturday, Shows How Federal, State and Municipal Governments Can Avoid Present Huge Costs of Caring for Unemployed.

Discussion Follows Reading of Resolve Adopted June 10 and Mailed to Chambers of Commerce, Trade Organizations, Labor Unions and Other Bodies Organized for the Promotion of Industrial Interests in the State—Riviera and Valente Are Speakers

"What must be done to assist in relieving the Federal, State and municipal governments of the heavy cost borne by them in furnishing unemployment relief, and to assist and cooperate in every way possible to relieve the present situation in the state for the purpose of providing employment for more persons and for improving business conditions?"

This is the substance of a resolution adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature on June 10th, copies of which were mailed to Chambers of Commerce, trade organizations, Labor Unions and many other organizations of the state at the monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Textile Council, held in Franklin last Saturday afternoon.

"There is but one answer to that resolve," said Albert J. Valente, president of Worcester, U. T. W. of a Local 1941, "and that is to reduce the cost to the Federal Government, the State of Massachusetts, or our municipal governments of the enormous expense of providing unemployment relief, just as long as 12 millions or more people than there are jobs."

"The situation," Mr. Valente said, "is as plain as the nose on your face. Any person possessing common sense knows that the only way to create jobs is to reduce the hours of labor."

"Organized Labor has been preaching this doctrine ever since the depression started in 1929, and long before that. The situation was greatly relieved when the NRA was instituted, but since this act was invalidated, employers have taken advantage of their rights and are gradually getting back to the 40, 44 and in some instances, the 48-hour week."

Adoption of 35-hour Week in Textile Industry

"The United Textile Workers of America, through its various departments, is advocating the passage of the Ellbogen Bill, providing for a 35-hour week in the textile industry in this State. It is estimated this reduction in hours would create between 12,000 and 15,000 jobs."

"Mind you," Mr. Valente said, "this pertains to a single industry. Supposing the same plan were adopted in all large industries: it is safe to estimate there would be jobs for every able-bodied person in the State."

"This Mr. Chairman, should be our answer to those representatives who in their apparent desire to become things to relieve unemployment, adopted this resolve. Labor has been asked to offer ideas and to cooperate, and I move that it be the sense of this meeting that the Massachusetts Textile Council goes on record in favor of establishing the 35-hour week in all industries, as a means for relieving unemployment, but to assure improved business conditions and to relieve the Federal, State and municipal governments of the heavy expense borne by them in furnishing unemployment relief, and that the Council offers this as its contribution if it should be called upon to lend co-operation."

"The meeting, which was held in Old Fellow Hall, was largely attended, more than 100 delegates, representing local unions, being in attendance. The program made this day by the

WISCONSIN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PLAN FIRST IN U. S. TO BECOME ACTIVE; 400,000 IN LINE TO RECEIVE BENEFITS

Wisconsin's new unemployment insurance law—the nation's first—is now in effect. Four hundred thousand workers will be eligible to receive benefits under the program if they lose their jobs after operation began on July 1st. A \$12,000,000 fund will be on hand to meet payments.

This was made possible by Wisconsin employers under the State Unemployment Insurance Law since 1934. The pioneer statute took hold then to cover employees in 10 or more persons some long before enactment of the Federal Insurance clause in the National Social Security Act.

In 1934, Wisconsin employers began contributing up to 1 per cent of their monthly payroll toward separate reserve accounts which have now reached \$12,000,000 and will increase as time goes on.

The 1935 Legislature amended the law to cover the Federal law. Approximately 3000 employers are affected and the 400,000 workers potentially eligible for assistance if they lose their positions are those earning an average of \$15 a week.

The minimum benefit is \$5 a week. This is increased to \$10 for those whose full-time wage is \$25 a week; to \$15 for average pay of \$25 to \$30 a week; and to \$18, the top rate, for workers who normally receive \$30 a week.

The duration of the benefits depends on how long a person has worked for his employer after the probationary period has expired.

More than 1500 of the 4000 strikers have already returned to their jobs. Legal technicians are greatly interfering with the fast settlement.

In the first place, future relations with the company and collective bargaining will depend on the attitude taken by those who, while on strike, did not become part of the organization. This then is the matter of strategic importance and importance. Some of the members seemed of having violated the picketing line, and some of them, while on strike, did not become part of the organization.

Developments in the completion of the strike, the number of strikers to be taken back, the election of representatives to deal collectively with the company, and disposition of cases pending against those arrested, will be watched with much interest.

While the strike is settled, and more than 1500 of the 4000 strikers have already returned to their jobs. Legal technicians are greatly interfering with the fast settlement.

"We do not believe that Mr. Bease's objections to our demands, nor his claim that he cannot accept the terms of the settlement, nor his claim that they are so good that we believe instead that he used a strategic move to cover up the real objectives of the manufacturers to most bargaining and to use the workers' representatives for decent living and working conditions."

"We accept this challenge, and will proceed according to our original plans for bettering the working conditions of our members. At the same time, we urge that Mr. Bease be re-designated with the power to speak for the manufacturers in negotiations with the Woolen and Worsted Federation, and point out to them that this is not done, the responsibility for the consequences rests upon them."

"Mr. Bease attempts to fix directly in the figures from official sources and referring to the industry as a whole, that profits have been increasing in the industry directly at the expense of the workers. But profits are determined by the manufacturers and the unit cost of production, and total profits by multiplying the total number of units by the unit profit. We have clear evidence that both unit profits and total profits have greatly increased during the past two years."

"To begin with," Mr. Valente continued, "there has been more than a 100 per cent increase in consumption of wool by the mills during the past two years. Side by side with this, we find that there has only been a 50 per cent increase in man-hours, and an even less substantial increase in employment. It is a fact that the increase in the industry directly at the expense of the workers."

"This lack," said Valente, "depends on the action to be taken by the workers, through their respective organizations, and the quicker our program of increasing our numbers is completed, the greater the progress that will be made in bringing our industry in line with other mass production industries."

Mr. Bease gave the game away when he reiterated his old company union stance on collective bargaining. By stating that such matters of in-

the United Textile Workers, said. "The organization drives time in very closely with the recently announced campaign to organize woolen and worsted, now being conducted by the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America."

Mooney Sees End of 20 Years of Suffering in California Prison

In acknowledging receipt of contributions from the Portland C. L. U. which he accepted with thanks, Thomas J. Mooney said "new facts and sensational evidence brought out in the present hearing on my petition for

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SATISFACTION—Every sale is backed by an absolute guarantee of satisfaction.

CREDIT—Any honest person can have credit here without reference or excessive cost.

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For Furniture and Floor Coverings

ATHERTON'S

PORTLAND—LEWISTON—WATERVILLE
STORES IN SEVEN CITIES IN NEW ENGLAND

Francisco, where, with Warren K. Billings, he has been incarcerated during the hearing, which it is said will bring the case to the U.S. Supreme Court, where there is much hope of their being acquitted.

National Labor Board Orders Reinstatement of Fired Dock Hands

Washington, D. C., July 25 (U.S.N.B.)—The National Labor Relations Board has just issued a decision, ordering the Clyde-Mallory shipping line to re-employ the Negro dock hands who were discharged from the piers at Tampa on union activities.

The Clyde-Mallory line, a branch of what are known as the Agwi lines, a name made up of the initials of the real line, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies. This steamer line according to the findings of fact by the Board, has resorted to terroristic methods to keep its workers unorganized. It has used every device to keep its workers unorganized, which the NLRB describes as "a scheme to keep the workers unorganized and to keep them from organizing."

"It is from this increased man-hour productivity that profits are derived. It is this stretch-out that is blood-

order that they must pay back wages and future wages according to the prevailing rate of wages law on public works, the contracting firm of Johnson, West Forest Hills, Queens County, has been forced to pay its employees all the back wages it has been placed on probation by the Suffolk County Court to comply with the law or face accumulated jail sentences."

The present status of the three brothers who constitute the firm is the result of a series of complaints brought by their employees before the Division of Industrial Relations of the State Department of Labor. Previous to the immediate action brought by the Labor Department in the Suffolk County Court, however, the three had been found guilty by Federal Court, Brooklyn, of charges of forcing employees to "kick back" part of their wages on a PWA contract.

Wage difficulties of 1934, when Business Agents O. A. Lindstrom, of Carpenters Local No. 1147, made a verified complaint that the firm was not paying the prevailing rate of wages of \$1.25 per hour to carpenters employed on the State Hospital at Kings Park. The firm at that time admitted in writing to the Labor Department officials that it was to pay the prevailing rate of wages and agreed to do so. In April, 1935, however, Lindstrom again complained in behalf of the employees of the firm, making the same charge.

At the hearings on this complaint, held last year, the members of the firm were unable to appear, being concerned with the violation of law on the Federal contract. But at the hearing, their attorney entered in a stipulation with the Labor Department admitting violation of law and accepting a determination and

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Produced in Portland By Portland Workers

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

PORTLAND DOMESTIC COKE is Portland's own solid fuel for home heating and is guaranteed by us to give you absolute and complete satisfaction. It is clean. It is easy to handle. It burns evenly, does not splinter, and there is no ash or residue. It gives you a quick, hot fire, or a slow fire at will. It will heat your home with complete satisfaction regardless of what the temperature outside may be. And IT SAVES YOU MONEY. Just one single ton—trial top—will convince you.

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DOMESTIC
COKE

"THE FUEL THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"

Announcing The New Dual Atlantic Range

New striking designs—new beautiful colors—new improved construction—all help to make this new ATLANTIC one of the finest double fuel Ranges obtainable today.

ATLANTIC quality and lifelong satisfaction are built into every part, combining unusual beauty, extra convenience and economical operation. The DUAL ATLANTIC gives you a choice of gas and either coal or oil. The fuel selected can be used independently or in combination. You can thus enjoy all the advantages of gas combined with the many special advantages of coal or oil.

This DUAL ATLANTIC comes in several popular types and in a variety of beautiful enduring enamel tints adding new attractiveness to any kitchen. As a cooking unit the new DUAL ATLANTIC cannot be equaled for excellence.

CLIP AND
MAIL

PORTLAND STOVE FOUNDRY CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

I am interested in Atlantic Ranges. Send Catalog to

Name _____

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PORTLAND STOVE FOUNDRY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1877

FOOT OF CHESTNUT STREET PORTLAND, MAINE

SAMUEL COMPERS MEMORIAL ROOM IN INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE DEDICATED WITH UNIQUE CEREMONY

The committee room in the new north wing of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, which will be dedicated to the memory of the late Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was dedicated on one year from its organization until his death in 1935. The ceremony was a colorful ceremony known as the "planning of the future," which is held throughout Switzerland whenever the shell of a new building has been completed and which is said to have been handed down from Roman times.

"As soon as the walls and roof of the wing had been finished, all work was suspended for two hours," says the I. L. O. in a statement describing the ceremony and explaining other features of the enlarged building. "The workers employed in the building of the structure with flags and flowers, and planted a pine tree—symbol of rugged endurance—at one corner of the roof. Then all of them assembled in the Compers Room, where they were served with wine and each was presented with a gift of money—ranging from \$1.50 for unskilled laborers to \$25 for the foreman. In keeping with the tradition, the 'Treat' was at the workers' expense."

Features of New Wing
The new wing, which is three stories high and will cost about \$200,000, is expected to be ready for occupancy by February.

Besides the Compers Room, facilities for which were donated by the American Federation of Labor and are in the old Compers Room in the main building, there will be two other committee rooms on the ground floor of the wing.

There will also be an office for the chairman of the governing body, writing room for delegates, and a new lobby for the governing body room. This room is being extended and the additional space that provided will permit re-arrangement of the press gallery and allocation of a special workroom for the press.

On the second floor of the wing will be the office of Director H. B. Butler and members of his cabinet. The third floor will have 15 new

rooms were not revealed, it was stated that those who struck will be re-employed when there are places for them, with the provision that the re-employment plan does not include those guilty of violence. No discrimination—it was said—will be made between strikers and non-strikers.

The strike became effective in November, 1935. It followed a refusal of the company to sign an agreement for wage increases, rotation of shifts, arbitration and arbitration clause, re-employment of dismissed, etc. asked by the representatives of the Quarry Workers' International Association of North America, and the International Association of Marble, State and Stone, Polishes, Rubbers and Sappers.

In a statement outlining the causes of the strike at the time it was declared, John W. Sawyer, secretary of the Quarry Workers' Union said:

Women's Minimum Wage Law Will Be Enforced in N. Jersey

A related decision to enforce New Jersey's minimum wage law for women was made by the State Legislature on July 15, 1935, as announced by State Labor Commissioner John J. Tooley Jr.

According to Mr. Tooley, there are about 150,000 women employed in New Jersey. The law will be subject to the law which is similar to the New York statute recently held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

Actual enforcement of the law will be provided by educational campaigns extending over two to three months to acquaint manufacturers and the public generally with the provisions and purpose of the act in the hope that the information thus imparted will lessen opposition to the measure.

William J. Egan, counsel for the Labor Department, said there was a feeling in New Jersey's law was held if it was enforced in the past.

In a statement, Attorney General David T. Wilentz was asked by Mr. Tooley to study the New Jersey law relative to the purpose of reviewing amendments that might be made in the future within the scope of the Federal Constitution as interpreted by six out of nine justices of the Supreme Court, that being the majority which held the New York law unconstitutional.

N. H. Farmer Labor Party Adopts Platform at Concord Meeting

A full slate of candidates will be made up by the state Farmer-Labor Party in New Hampshire. This was determined at their second annual convention of the year held at Concord this week.

Candidates will be formally selected at a future state convention which will probably be held in September.

Thanks to the state platform include an immediate repeal of the New Hampshire 14-hour law, declared to be antiquated, which sets a maximum period for workers, support of a state-wide milk cooperative, reduced taxes on farmers and farms and a better system of farm to market roads.

Other projects endorsed include rural electrification by Federal aid, curbing of all inebriation against peaceful strikes and picketing, and prohibiting the use of the National Guard against strikers. The convention also adopted an old age pension platform calling for all not exceeding \$15 per week for all needy persons of 65 years or over.

Speakers included Mayor Arthur J. Bergeron, state chairman of the party who was mentioned as a possible future candidate for the governorship, Edward J. Leagans, of Berlin, representing the Coos County Workers' Club, and Edward W. Holder, of Manchester, member of the United Textile Workers of America.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT
RE-ELECT
SHERIFF
WILLIS B. CROSBY
OF KENNEBEC COUNTY

Reward Honest and Faithful Service

--- AUTOMOBILE ---
BODY and FENDER Repairs, etc.
Upholstery Work: Glass Replacements
ROOFS and TOPS REPAIRED and RECOVERED.
AXLES and FRAMES STRAIGHTENED: WOODWORK
SPRING REPAIRING: MECHANICAL WORK: DUCO-REFINISHING
PAINTING, WASHING and POLISHING

WADE AND DUNTON CARRIAGE CO.
29 Park Street Tel. 214 Lewiston

Farmer's Cooperatives Register Large Growth

W. I. Myers, director of the Federal Farm Credit Administration, reports that farmers' purchasing cooperatives are the fastest growing type of 20,000 agricultural business enterprises in the United States.

He estimates that the market for purchasing cooperatives carried on a business of \$157,000,000 during the 1934-35 marketing season. Marketing cooperatives, he said, numbering 5,500 with a membership of 2,500,000, had a total business volume of \$1,243,000,000 during the same period.

In addition, the market for purchasing cooperatives engaged in side line purchasing activities amounted to about \$200,000,000, which raised the total business transacted in the purchasing field to \$2,443,000,000.

Mr. Myers said the credit co-operators had loans outstanding totaling \$600,000,000.

A commission appointed by President Roosevelt is now in Europe to investigate the various forms of consumer and producers' cooperatives. The commission will report to the President, probably with recommendations as to whether the foreign cooperative movement should be encouraged in this country.

Landon Invited to Reiterate Position on Labor in Steel Town

The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee invited Governor Alf Landon, Republican presidential candidate, to reiterate his position on labor. Landon recently told Norman Thomas, labor union leader, that he was in their right "to promote by law and proper means the organization of an unorganized industry."

Philip Murray, chairman of the organizing committee, suggested in a telegram to Landon that you state to yourself to carry out these suggestions to the National Labor Relations Board.

Murray said he selected Landon because of his reputation as a fair-minded man. Landon is the son of the late Senator Charles McNary of Indiana, who was a public relations counselor. The corporation is about \$100,000.

"I make this suggestion," Murray wired, "on the assumption you have enough influence with your Uncle Sam to get Jones & Laughlin to permit you to make such a speech in Annapolis."

Questioned by Union Sincerity
Union Sincerity asked Governor Alf Landon of Kansas to state to yourself to carry out these suggestions to the National Labor Relations Board.

The open letter from Landon to the request from Norman Thomas was "false," it is said, and did not give use of governing authority to permit labor organizing.

In his telegram Mr. Landon said, "I make this suggestion," Murray wired, "on the assumption you have enough influence with your Uncle Sam to get Jones & Laughlin to permit you to make such a speech in Annapolis."

Recent Improvements at Shaw's Market Greatly Facilitates Business

Shaw's Market on Probate street has materially increased the volume of business since the opening of its drive-in parking space on Elm street, which is now being used daily by hundreds of motorists. It is not only of this establishment but of the larger Shaw's Market on Congress street.

Manager H. B. Moore who did their reports that on a recent Saturday more than 1,000 motorists who did their shopping at Shaw's Market had their cars parked in the drive-in parking space which is said to be the largest of any store in Maine.

A new drive-in parking space was constructed at Shaw's Probate street store so that customers parking on Elm street could walk right into the market without going around the block.

Both of Shaw's Markets have recently been completely remodeled and in appearance today are equal to any of the largest food stores of metropolitan cities of the country.

Owen Moore & Co. Enlarge Facilities

Typical of the improvement in general business is the building expansion program on the part of Owen Moore & Co. Present plans contemplate the raising of a dwelling block at 40 and 42 Brown street and the erection upon the same site of a two-story brick addition to their Congress street store.

The two buildings will be erected so as to make one central enlarged establishment. Also the block square of four acres will be added as a result of the completion of the addition.

The change is made necessary by the growing business requirements for space. The firm of Owen Moore & Co. was established over 60 years ago.

SEARS

Decidedly Helps Maine Industries

Interesting facts of Sears expenditures in the State of Maine. During the last few years Sears has purchased in the PINE TREE STATE from 17 manufacturing sources in 13 cities

Paper--Shoes--Boats--Toys and Miscellaneous Merchandise

TO THE EXTENT OF
\$14,110,010.00

More than 70% of this imposing sum or about \$9,877,000.00 was spent in Portland manufacturing area of a 50 mile radius—equivalent to about \$30 per capita for every one of the 330,000 men, women and children in this territory.

MAINE MADE PAPER

Purchased in the last few years totaled more than \$5,000,000. About 2 pounds of Maine newspaper goes into every one of the millions of Sears big General Catalogues, issued twice a year.

Maine Made Merchandise

is purchased and distributed for sale throughout the nation in Sears 446 Retail Stores and 10 large mail order plants.

Sears purchasing in Maine has helped this State maintain its industrial position and has kept thousands of its citizens in steady employment.

Buy at Sears, Roebuck and Co.

AND HELP MAINE INDUSTRIES

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

622 Congress Street Phone 3-5661 Portland, Me.

New Drug Store is Opened in Portland

Moving in 1929 to its present location, it is expected that the new Portland drug store will be open about September 1. The building, which is a two-story structure, is being occupied by the new drug store.

RCA Charged With Having Imported Out-Lawed Strikebreakers

From Newark, N. J., storm center of the long-drawn-out RCA strike, news came that a familiar face, a man who had been a strikebreaker, was in the employ of RCA.

It was reported that the man, who had been a strikebreaker, was in the employ of RCA. The man, who had been a strikebreaker, was in the employ of RCA.

JOHN P. CITIZEN, like a million and more others, belongs to the "American" Party.

When the orator brought up the subject, John P. Citizen, who had been a strikebreaker, was in the employ of RCA.

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Labor Day Greetings

to Union Men and Women and Their Families

WE APPRECIATE THE PATRONAGE OF ALL WORKING PEOPLE

Our Department Store

Always has Values That Provide Money-Saving Opportunities for the Thrifty

D. W. Adams Co.

AUGUSTA — MAINE

..... LUMBER

Is our business, but this is more than a lumber company! We are proud to be known as "The Department Store for Building," carrying everything entering into building repairing and re-modeling — such as

LUMBER — Rough and Dressed

WALLBOARD, ROOFING, FINISH

DOORS and WINDOWS, PAINT, Etc.

Over 90 Men are now employed in mills by us to serve you well!

AUGUSTA LUMBER CO.

Augusta "The Department Store for Building" Since 1861

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR

LEROFY F. HUSSEY

OF AUGUSTA

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR

STATE SENATOR

HE BELIEVES IN GIVING WORKING PEOPLE A SQUARE DEAL

INSURE HIS ELECTION WITH YOUR VOTE.

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THIRTY MILLION WORKERS WILL BE REGISTERED FOR OLD-AGE ANNUITY

Washington, D. C. Aug. 5 (AP)—Elaborate and efficient plans are being formulated by the Social Security Board for the registration of from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 individuals whom it is estimated will come under the provisions of the old-age retirement section of the Social Security Act, which commences to function for both taxation and benefits on January 1, 1937. The board disclosed that the nationwide census of eligible would get into operation next November.

The benefit account for each individual will carry a number. Security board officials said, "just as bank accounts are numbered." "The object of

this number," it was explained, "is the prevention of errors which might occur through the exact duplicate of names, since there are many persons of the same name. The preliminary procedure, therefore, is only a matter of identification of individuals. It has no connection with taxes payable by employers or employees, and is not designed for tax purposes."

Although annuities will not begin to be paid out until 1942, the Social Security Board estimates that the payment of 300,000 lump sum death benefits will be made next year. The payment of these benefits, paid to the heirs of persons who have been taxed under the old-age benefit plan, will start with the

impulsion of taxes to finance the system. In announcing its forthcoming census of these eligible for the old-age annuity, the Social Security Board pointed out that the board must begin posting in official accounts on January 1, 1937. The data required of each eligible will probably include: Full name, residence, date of birth, date of death, date of marriage, name, race, name of present employer, date of birth, place of birth and signature.

STEEL PROFITS (Continued from Page 1)

labor side of the steel boom story, so an effort was made to get some thing of this information from other sources, chiefly the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Wage surveys for the period in question are not yet available, but the Bureau's estimates of employment in blast furnaces, steel mills and rolling mills were ready. According to these estimates, employment in the plants mentioned, which is about half of the total employment in the steel industry, averaged 297,486 for April, May and June of 1935, and 333,300 for the same months of the present year. This works out as a gain of 115 per cent in employment, as compared to a gain of 543 per cent in profits. In other words, profits are gaining in steel more than 45 times as fast as employment.

Steel Low Paid Industry. The publication of steel profits at this time adds emphasis to the remarks of John L. Lewis to the claim of the steel companies that steel is a high wage industry. Lewis declared that, considering industries which employed steel, it is a low paid industry, rather than a high one, and submits figures that show hourly rates in all other major industries are higher than those paid in steel mills.

It will be noted that all the industries in the list other than steel had higher and, in many cases, very much higher hourly earnings than the steel industry, said Lewis. "Also in all but two cases the hourly earnings were also higher in many cases much higher than in steel."

The figures are taken from reports of the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TOURIST BUSINESS (Continued from Page 1)

While Governor Brain, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate and F. Harold Lewis, Republican Governor, are touring the State in defense of the New Deal and present strong arguments to offset the charges of U. S. agitators, who are known to President Roosevelt and his New Deal policies are said to be hostile to the future of the nation. It is explained by Governor Brain that he may be true that the President has not based on as straight a line in accordance with the platform adopted in 1932. He recalled the fact that when assuming the presidency, Roosevelt found business, manufacturing and finance in a state of chaos resulting from the depression. It was necessary to bring about a change and make it possible to get people back to work, and by this means bring about a return to prosperity.

"How can men of business and political experience consistently credit the result of foresight made possible by the production of steel, automobiles, textiles, rubber and other commodities to the present point, which is causing peak records in something like unemployment," said Governor Brain, and left confident such occasion is meeting with resentment by a fair minded citizen.

"Candidate DuBois in a speech in Waterville demonstrated his friendly view for the masses of working people when he said:

"I know and sympathize with the problems of the working man and woman. They are entitled to a wage which will allow them to live in comfort."

Employment Insurance Law Needed. "We need an unemployment insurance law and one of my first acts if elected will be to insist on proper unemployment insurance."

He declared emphatically that prosperity had returned to the United States "as the result of the wise fiscal policies of the present administration," and applauded "even better days ahead for us."

"That it doesn't matter to the average American what party is in power, so long as our business men are prospering, our industries are busy and making money and our people are contented. Such a condition prevails today. This is a good time to let well alone."

The Republican campaign opened on July 15, with Chairman John D. Haney of the National Republican Committee as the principal speaker, who made a general criticism of the New Deal and left the impression that Governor Landon had all planned to put the country on a straight prosperous basis without the aid of measures now in operation by the Democratic administration.

United States Senator William H. Chittenden, who seeks reelection, and Lewis O. Barrows, Republican candidate for Governor, are teamed up together and during the past few weeks have covered a goodly portion of the State.

Campaign speeches of the G. O. P. candidates for the most part are extremely critical against the present national and state administrations. At no time, according to oldsmen in both parties, have candidates shown so much energy in their appeals to voters, and the result at the September election is awaited with unprecedented interest.

Fate of Quoddy. About the only matter of importance which mars progress in the affairs of the State are present conditions at Quoddy. All kinds of stories are used by Republicans in the political campaign to show this as one of the New Deal's mistakes, but condensed Republican accounts considerable doubt as to the propriety as well as the advisability of capitalizing Quoddy as a political argument.

When the project was started, there wasn't a word of protest about that which came from those who felt they would be hurt because of the situation. While the cost thus far has been enormous, it was one of those things that helped to restore business through wages earned for nearly a year by more than 2000 men.

Stories to the effect that the project may be used for other purposes, and given up as a producer of power,

have been denied by authorities, and as it matters now stands no one but the President knows anything concerning its future.

What will become of the project, in a case of appeal, and especially since the President's shift to his Canadian camp a few weeks ago, which gave Quoddy and Caledonia some considerable encouragement.

The average man is little concerned with the project, but he does care as to how much the project has cost the government. All he cares about is that it provided work for a large number of people—that it was a great factor in helping him to overcome some of the better things of life.

Who later is taking the hammer as he criticizes the President for having called this in his various experiments to put the country back upon its feet.

'C' IS PROCLAIMED
(Continued from Page 1)

challenge. The mass production in the steel and the executive council both accepted the hammer as a challenge.

In the issue of majority rule, the executive council brought the issue to trial. They called a council vote to put the country back upon its feet. The issue of majority rule was brought to trial. The issue of majority rule was brought to trial.

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needed employers or by leaders of so-called labor movements, have come from the outside. We have been able to meet these assaults as a united body. Now division and insurrection have taken place within the membership of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee for Industrial Organization and its affiliated international unions are charged with the task of dividing the labor movement upon which our trade union principle is based. The Committee for Industrial Organization is the democratic principle of abiding by the decision of the majority as constitutionally expressed.

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Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; United Automobile Workers' International Union; United Rubber Workers' International Union; and the International Typographical Union and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers on the ground that

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Present conditions relative to organizing great numbers of people employed in mass production industries, and for that matter in all other industries, demand more careful consideration. The consensus of opinion is that while the practice and dignity of the labor movement is to say nothing about retaining the work of organizing, are matters that call for the deepest kind of consideration.

The writer is a member of a craft union, and is naturally in sympathy with these union members who believe this system has been lost for the interests of their respective crafts. The fact remains, however, that under this system little progress has been made in organizing workers employed in mass production industries.

It is believed by many that John L. Lewis and his associates should have been a little more patient, and waited until the annual convention of the CIO. Mr. Lewis has retained a number of the Executive Council, it is our belief that he will wait until the next annual convention to air some of his points, if not all of them, at the next convention. As it is, two strong factions are at hand. The result will be in, of course, the hands of the Executive Council. It has spoken decisions on many of the CIO's in a dual organization. Mr. Lewis and his associates say this and according to statements, are insistent on continuing their activities regardless of consequences.

JOHN P. FREY
who presented case against C. I. O. to the Executive Council, A. F. of L.

their efforts were affiliated as individuals and that these organizations had not authorized them to become part of the CIO.

C. I. O. and Matters Not Affected
President Green is said, was directed to communicate with President Charles F. Howard of the I. T. U. and President Max Yasky of the Hatters for an explanation of their position prior possibly further action by the Council.

Members of the Council who voted in favor of suspension are as follows: Frank Duff, Charles J. F. first vice president.

A. H. Ricketts, International Union of Workers, second vice president.

Photo Engravers, third vice president.

John G. Flanders, fourth vice president.

Arthur L. Wharton, Machineists, fifth vice president.

Both vice presidents.

A. M. Huggins, Electrical Workers, sixth vice president.

Robert J. Tolson, Teamsters union, seventh vice president.

Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers Masons and Plasterers, eighth vice president.

E. J. Cannon, Letter Carriers, ninth vice president.

W. H. Mason, Street Railway Car Drivers, tenth vice president.

Frank Morrison, Typographical Union, secretary treasurer.

George M. Harrison, Railway Clerks, and Joseph N. Weber, Musicians, were absent.

Still Hops for Postponement
Notwithstanding the gravity of the situation and statements made to leading officials for both sides, strong hopes are still entertained that by September 5th—the date set for the CIO will be found some means whereby the entire matter may be brought to rest by the November convention.

It is certain that pressure will be brought to bear on the Executive Council by State Branches and Central bodies from all parts of the country.

ity, who while not wishing to interfere with affairs of an international character, believing this to be the function of the A. F. of L., however, realize the gravity of the situation and are urging postponement.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, at its convention in New Orleans, favoring this.

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